**Male-Female Ratio**

†3920.SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:
PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:
SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for deteriorating male-female ratio in the country;

(b) the present male-female ratio in various States in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Govemrhent to improve this deteriorating ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The sex ratio (number of female per thousand male) declined in India from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 1991. Some of the reasons adduced for the same are:

1. son preference;
2. neglect of the girl child resulting in their higher mortality at younger age;
3. female infanticide;
4. female foeticide; and
5. male bias in enumeration of population.

However, as per the Census 2001, the sex ratio has improved to 933 in 2001.

(b) A Statement givirg sex ratio (number of female per thousand male) in various States and UTs is annexed (See below).

(c) In order to contain the practice of female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1.1.1996. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of foetus. The Act has since been amended with effect from 14th February, 2003 in order to make it more stringent.

To strengthen the implementation of the Act, regional workshops and training programmes are being organized to sensitize the Appropriate Authorities appointed under the Act. A Monitoring Committee has also

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Act through field visits. Various activities are also being undertaken regularly to create public awareness through Radio, Television, newspaper, hoardings etc in various States/UTs.

In addition, Government is also implementing various programmes for assessing the health and well being and empowerment of women.

***Statement***

*Sex Ratio (Number of Female Per Thousand Male)*

| S.No. | State/UT | Sex Ratio | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1991 | 2001 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 972 | 978 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesi- | 859 | 901 |
| 3 | Assam | 923 | 932 |
| 4 | Bihar | 907 | 921 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 985 | 990 |
| 6 | Goa | 967 | 960 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 934 | 921 |
| 8 | Haryana | 865 | 861 |
| 9 | Himaehal Pradesh | 976 | 970 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir* | 923 | 900 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 922 | 941 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 960 | 964 |
| 13 | Keraia | 1036 | 1058 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 912 | 920 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 934 | 922 |
| 16 | Manipur | 958 | 978 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 955 | 975 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 921 | 938 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 886 | 909 |
| 20 | Orissa | 971 | 972 |
| 21 | Punjab | 882 | 874 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 910 | 922 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 878 | 875 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 974 | 986 |
| 25 | Tripura | 945 | 950 |
| 26 | Uttaranchal | 936 | 964 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 876 | 898 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 917 | 934 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 818 | 846 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 790 | 773 |
| 31 | D & N Haveli | 952 | 811 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 969 | 709 |
| 33 | Delhi | 827 | 821 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 943 | 947 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 979 | 1001 |
| | ALL INDIA | 927 | 933 |

* The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October, 1989

SOURCE: Registrar General of India.

**Admission of patients in RML Hospital**

3921. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

SHRIAMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that doctors in RML Hospital refused to admit a patient as reported in the media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.